#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Spring style of Gentlemens' Hats will be introduced by RAFFERTY & LEASE, at their two tores, No. 57 Chatham at., opposits. Chambers et, and corer of Castham and Pearl ets., on S starday, March 12, 1335.

DRAMATIC READING .- Make me to see it, or at least so prove it that the probation bear no hinge, no loop to hang a doubt on "The earlest thing in the world. Visit E Nox's, No. 128 Fulcon-st., and examine his Hatz, Hatz of the Spring fishion, and you must be satisfied. Prize four dollars.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!! No PUFFERT!!!-The subscriber continues to manufacture as good an article orthe price, as can be purchased at any other establishment a the city. One price. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS .- Among the AN ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS.—Among the immense number of people who have examined the New Spring Style of Hat, just issued by Knox & James, there has not been a single voice raised in opeosition to its claims to public approval. Strikingly beautiful in its conception, and creditable in every respect to its manufacturers, and we have no hesitation in commending it to the attention of the critical and refined. Price four dollars. The Warrrooms of Messrs. KNOX & James are in the new Hotel of Capt. Degroot, cor. Broadway and Spring-et.

H. L. Foster's Fashionable Ciothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-et., is a desirable place to purchase Ciothing, of every variety, where the buying public can, at all times, ind a full supply of Ready-made Clothing, and all times, ind a full supply of Ready-made Clothing, made up from the best materials, and by the best workmen. Clothen made to order with promptness and dispatch. A sage stock of Winter Clothing, which will be sold at very ow prices.

NEW FOREIGN GOODS AT GENINS'S .- The at-New Foreign Goods at Genins's.—The attention of the public is invited to the splendid assortment of Paris goods, (selected in that city by Genin) to be opened at the lower store. No. 214 Broadway, this morning. The items of this extensive importation, which reached New-York by the Humboldt, are superb French foit Hats for genicmen, beautifully mounted silk Umbrellus and Sna Shades, Canes, in great variety and of new and elegant designs, and children's lancy Hats, of more than twenty graceful styles, just brought out in Paris. Parents will find the assortment of the latter fabrics particularly worthy of their attention.

Genin, No 214 Broadway.

Opposite St. Paul's.

GENIS'S BAZAAR .- Some months ago Mr. GRNIN proceeded to Europe for the purpose of enterin special contracts with the first Houses in the several d ments of business comprehended in his "Ladies and ments of business comprehended in his "Ladies and dive-nile Baraar" In this ha has been entirely successful, and the importations of Fashionable Spring Goods, selected by himself, or manufactured to his order, in Paris and Loudon,

the important of the property of the property

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FER-GUSON'S, Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 239) Broad-way, one door above Reade-st.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES .- We give no-REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES.—We give notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 11th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanta' Exchange, the valuable houses and lots Nos. 10 and 10\fo Vandewater-at; house and lot No. 165 Ludlowest; leasehold property No. 207 Salev; house and lot No. 235 Aller-at; 2 houses and lot No. 122 Clinton-place; house and lot No. 537 and 329 8th at; 2 lots on 21st-st., near 8th ay; 3 lots on 40th-st., near 8th ay; 3 lots on 40th-st., near 8th ay; 1 lots on 25th-st., at 10 no 25th-st., house and lot on 35th-st., house and lot on 55th-st., house and lot No. 47 South 4th-st, and 5 desirable lots on North 6th-st., at Williamsburgh Maps o'most of the above property can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (2,53)

PATENT EXCELSION STEEL PEN-A new and very superior article.—This pen is particularly recommed for the use of Book-keepers and others who write n an it has all the flexibility of the quill. Sold wholesal retail by CARR & HICKS, Stationers, No. 53 Nassau-st.

The "Composite Iron Railing" made The "Composite Iron Railing" made
by the Atlantic Railing Works,
Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a
Wrought Iron Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast
Iron Ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It
may be made light and graceful like the
Wire Railing,
or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.
Railings for steps, streets, offices, councteries, &c. Also
Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by
George Foster,
No. 308 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.,
who is the only one authorized to self this description of
Railing.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION !—Furnishing, Toy and Fancy Bessar, large Basement Store, 128 Canal-st. Almost every article of utility, embellishment or sument always kept on hand. Call and examine. J. Kelloog

To MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.—The enterprising and associous men of business seize upon all improvements in Machinery, the moment the utility of such improvements is deucoustrated. The immense advantages of using NINGER'S Sewing Machines in your business is a settled fact. Call and examine the Machiness and their work at the principal office, No. 256 Broadway.

1. M. SINGER & Co.

Good BUTTER .- A penny saved is equal to two earned. If you wish to save 20 per cent, on every dol-iar you lay out for groceries, go to E. H. CURTE, corner of Variek and Chaitton. He will sell you good sweet Sautor for 1/8 and 1/10, and the heat you ever eat for 2/1, best Lard 1/1; prime Cheese 10d.; Teax Coffee and Segar warranted to suit in quality and price.

Extravagant rents swallow up all the earnings of many industrious citizens. Now is the time to secture a Homestead near the city for only \$15. 100 Farms and 2,866 Building Lots, the last of the Lake Land Lots will be distributed the 31st of March, 1831, among 600 suband 2,560 Building Lots, the last of the Lake Louis 200 sub-will be distributed the Slat of March, 1823, among 600 sub-scribers. Each share for \$1.5 will secure warranty deeds for 4 Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres. The shares are selling fast and will soon be disposed of. For a share apply immediately to Chas. Wood, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had grasis.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1831.—SMITH & LOUNSPERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chasse and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to oder at very great inducements.

De J. B. MILLER, No. 134 Canal st., has the largest handsomest and best assortment of Ludies', Misses and Children's GAITER BOOTS and Shoes to be had in New York. Mr. Miller's prices too, while they insure an article to be fully their worth, are moderate and reasonable, placing them within the reach of all. Call at his establishment, Ludies, and you will not regret your visit.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS. No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mossic Carpets, from Messar J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortiment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA .- The remainder of the consignment of slightly damaged French Chins, from the manufactures at Vierson, is now opening and will continue on private sale for a few days. HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 361 and 563 Broadway.

The Hair can be made to grow, can be stopped from falling out, can be rendered thick, silky and beautiful by the regular application of Caistanono's Hark PRESERVATIVE AND BEAUTIFIER. To this fact there are clouds of witnesses. Prepared and sold by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES-GAYLER'S PATENT—Depôt, No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold, (on and after May I, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.) ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Sates and F. C. GOFFIN'S Impenetrable Defiance Locks.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 20 4th-av.—Hours for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gentlemen, from 3 to 8, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies wish-ing to ride or take lessons at this establishment must be in-troduced by some case known to the Proprietor.

CRISTADORO appeals to those who use Excelsion Hair Dve, if it does not fulfill his promises

Row on Shipboard .- A severe fight occurred on board of the clipper-ship Surprise, laying in the East River near Brooklyn, last evening, in which the sea men were contending with the officers of the ship. It is said to have occurred on account of their provisions. James Murphy, boatswain, was stabbed by some of th men during the affray. He reached New-York and was found by Officer Melnerney, in the Fourth Ward, bleeding profusely. The Officer took the wounded man to the Hospital.

ARREST FOR STEALING .- A woman of bad repute, living at No. 618 Water et., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Phillips of the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain worth \$110 from a Custom-House night watchman re-siding in Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, who was in Water-st. on Wednesday, when it was stolen.

Ex-Governor Williams, of Maine, was belong to that profession. Among the eighteen ound dead in his bed at Portland on Thursday morn-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1853.

LEGISLATURE.-In Senate yesterday, Mr. Loomis submitted an amendment to the Constitution providing for borrowing money to complete the Canals. The proposition was ordered The Committee of the Whole to be printed. passed the bill to complete the locks of the

Senate bill levying tolls upon Railroads. A debate arose as to whether the bill should be

referred back with or without instructions, and

as to who were friends of the Canals and who

were not. Then there was some spicy talk

ing time, &c. An attempt to adopt the original bill was a failure. Mr.

Loomis's amendment (making the tax 7-10ths of a mill) was lost. Mr. Burroughs's

amendment to refer back with instructions to

report a toll bill, was lost-34 to 77. The

of Mr. Champlin, which substantially incorpo-

rates the Senate bill, imposing tolls on rail-

roads, with the general tax law, and fixing the

tax at 7-10ths of a mill. Motions to amend by

striking out the Northern and the Eric Roads

having failed, the amendment of Mr. C. was

finally adopted. After some debate upon the new Assessment bill, the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON .- In the Senate, yester-

day, Mr. Cooper overhauled the contract of

the Secretary of the Navy with Howland and

Aspinwall to furnish coal for the Japan Expe-

dition. Mr. Cooper alleges that that firm are

to make the enormous commission of \$160,000

out of this job. He offered a resolution call-

ing for the contract and for the facts in the case,

which was passed. Mr. Cooper, however, is

very wide of the mark when he complains that

a charge of exchange is made, and that the

parties in question profit to the extent of the

premium charged. Mr. Cooper should know

that the rate of exchange between this country

and England is based upon reckoning the pound

sterling at \$4 44, and that the 10 per cent. near

which it generally rules, is a nominal and not

an actual charge upon the placing of the funds

in London. However, he is half right in his

complaints, and this is pretty well for a Mem-

Mr. Douglas replied to Mr. Clayton and de-

fended the Hise Treaty, which secured us the

exclusive right of way across the Isthmus.

He took issue with Mr. Clayton on this point,

who declared that he desired no such exclu-

sive right for this country. Mr. Douglas gave

precise form to his sentiments in regard to the

position our Government should hold toward

Great Britain on the Central American ques-

tion. He declared himself in favor of making

an issue with that Government in her action

respecting the Bay Islands, which conduct he

considered to be in violation of the Clayton

and Bulwer Treaty. We do not see that in

this Mr. Douglas goes beyond the bounds of

prudence and prepriety. Here is solid ground

to stand upon. The colonization of the Bay

Islands was in palpable violation of the pro-

-If what a correspondent of ours at Louis-

ville says of Secretary Guthrie's speculating

propensities be true, there will be fine times

at the Treasury Department under its new

Brownsville dates to the end of Feb-

ruary have reached New-Orleans. Caravajal

had abandoned his plans and disbanded his fol-

lowers. Advices from Mexico to the 19th ult.

state that Uraga had written to Santa Anna

asking him to return, and promising him a con-

the Aldermen in contempt, and on Saturday

the whole case will be disposed of by sentence:

GRAND JURIES.

Jury list of this City is the arbitrary creation

of the Aldermen acting in the capacity of

Supervisors. That it was ever made up.

either in whole or part, to meet a particular

case we do not know; but we do know that

we should select a very different set of men to

represent the moral worth and intellect of the

City. And we cannot resist the conviction.

upon carefully inspecting the roll, that there

has been a great effort made in several Wards

to bolster up the Rum traffic by crowding into

the box a controlling force of men directly en-

gaged in the business. For instance, among

the forty-six Grand Jurors selected from the

Sixth Ward, and certified to by Ald. Thomas

J. Barr, as " of approved integrity, fair charac-

ter, sound judgment, and well informed." six-

teen, or more than one-third are rumsellers, and

the proportion is about the same in most of

the other Wards. This shows to what influ-

ence we must ascribe the almost unbroken

silence of successive Grand Juries upon the

desolating evils and abominations of this

But it is not so much to the general compo-

sition of the Grand Juries as to that of the one

now in session that we desire to direct public

attention. This Jury was originally drawn on

the 21st of February, and the drawing is at-

tested by Alderman Tweed and Alderman Cor-

nell, who stood godfathers on the occasion.

Thirty-six names were drawn, of which

eighteen were made into a Jury. We give the

names, occupation and places of business of

Charles H. Colladay, Last maker, No. 79 Frankfort-st. Patrick Dolan, Coal-dealer, No. 187 Mulberry-st. Isaac Edwards, Dock-master, No. 461 Houston-st. Jonathan G. Fleet, Livery, No. 19 Roosevelt-st.

Russel E. Glover, ex Sea-captain, 3 Lamartine-place. James Gallagher, (unknown,) Second-av. and Eighty

second st.
Charles Gannon, Blacksmith, No. 6 Caritisle-st.
John J. Hollister, Hotel, No. 1 Washington st.
John G. Kipp, (unknown,) Third-av. and Eighty-fifth-st.
Anthony McCroddin, Morocco, No. 92 Gold-st.
James B. Nicholson, Dry-dock Agent, 50 Franklin-st.
Edward H. Plume, Bowling Alley, No. 27 James-st.
James Smith, Clerk, No. 33 Madison-st.
George Scarff, Forter House, No. 458 Broadway.
Stephen Van Nostrand, Hotel, Mount Morris.
Charles G. Waterbury, Lumber. No. 46 Mangin.
Fernando Wood, Lawyer, No. 157 Broadway.
In the thirty-six names originally drawn the

In the thirty-six names originally drawn, the

Rum interest was represented by sixteen, or

nearly one half, and out of the 13 who serve on

the Jury and are given above, we think seven

there are also some gentlemen not entitled to

John Bollas, Porter House, No. 1 First-av.

these eighteen:

We have before observed that the Grand

stitutional election to the Presidency.

at least, so says the Court.

visions of that Treaty.

administration.

ber of Congress.

estion was then taken upon the amendment

about crimination and recrimination,

Champlain Canal.

Deputy Clerk Willet. Out of these twelve four were chosen to serve, as follows: John R. Marsh, Grocer, (late) No. 53 Pitt-st. John Polhemus, Jeweler, No. 494 Grand-st. John M. Seaman, Butcher, No. 132 Edirige-st. Elliot Walker, Grocer, No. 33 Downing-st. In the Assembly, the General Tax bill occupied the entire day. Mr. Champles moved to recommit the bill with instructions to add the

The Jury with this addition consists of twenty-two persons, of whom nine are believed to be retail dealers in alcoholic liquors, giving Rum three-sevenths of the whole power. We need not say that this body is regarded

in the Hyer and Sullivan prize fight, and oth-

For some reason not developed, an addition-

al panel of twelve names was drawn on the 9th

inst. and attested by Mayor Westervelt and

ers are notorious as low ward politicians.

with distrust by all who know how far grogselling and other peculiar elements predominate in its composition. It is suspected that the majority of its members are in the interest of the corrupt members of the Common Council, and the desire it has already manifested to revise the proceedings of the last Grand Jury against those functionaries, certainly gives color to the suspicion. How far it is well founded, the facts will presently disclose; and meanwhile the Press will have rendered no inconsiderable service if it rouses the attention of the moral and thinking part of the public to the wrong and dangerous manner in which the Grand Jury list has hitherto been made up.

ITALY-TURKEY. Careful readers must have been struck with the immense disparity in magnitude between the recent insurrectionary movement in Lombardy and the repressive or retributive measures based upon it by the Austrian masters of that crushed yet beautiful country. According to the most reliable accounts, the insurrection was inconsiderable in character and extent; according to the Austrian official statement, it scarcely attained the dignity of a riot. Yet for this Milan is held under rigorous martial law, and subjected to oppressive Military contributions, the arbitrary closing of all places of public entertainment, the interdiction of gatherings (bowever casual) in the streets or elsewhere, the closing of the Swiss frontier, &c., all pointedly contradicting the Austrian representation that the outbreak was of foreign origin, and that the resident Milanese had no part in it. For surely, if this were the truth, the severities to which they have since been and are now subjected are alike unjust and uncalled for, tyrannical and preposterous.

The truth doubtless is that, though not many Italians were actually and openly engaged in the insurrection, the great body of them heartily sympathised with those who initiated it and wished them all manner of success. They did not actually take arms, but they stood ready to seize them the moment success should appear probable, or even possible. And, while it is hardly allowable at this day to shoot or hang citizens for defiant looks and ominous mutterings, yet it is the obvious duty of a military commandant to take note of them and act with reference to the state of feeling they discover. Besides, there is great force in the suggestion of one of our London correspondents, that Radetsky was glad of a chance for levying the heaviest fines on all property-owners, and of thus filling his coffers in the most summary and

easy manner. But that Italy, or at least Lombardy, is an uneasily slumbering volcano-that the great mass of the People are intensely hostile to Austrian domination and resolved on its overthrow at the earliest practicable momentthat the Austrians themselves are fully aware is demonstrated by the recent measures of facts shed light on the great Oriental problem. Austria, backed by Russia, threatens Turkey : and it is believed by many observers that the extinction of Mussulman power in Europe is at hand-that the present year, being the 400th anniversary of the siege and capture of Constantinople and the overthrow of the Greek Empire, will witness the downfall of the Ottoman dynasty or at least its expulsion from the European continent. We do not say that this is impossible; but the notorious disaffection of Hungary and Italy toward Austria must seriously embarrass the councils of the Imperial conspirators. If the blow is to be struck this year, it were better aimed by the Autocrat alone (even though the spoils are in some sort to be divided) than by him in open conjunction with his Hapsburg vassal. Let Francis Joseph act as his head policeman in charge of the balance of Europe, while he fulfills the long cherished dream of Russian ambition by extending his dominion to the Bosporus: but any ostensible participation of Austria in the foray will arouse energies and quicken a sense of wrong among the Nations subject to Austrian domination which will very probably prove disastrous to both Empires. Hungary and Italy but await the signal that

the hour has struck,-a signal which will be hailed in the first gun fired by Austria in the direction of Constantinople. How seriously the crisis is regarded at St. Petersburg, is proved by the name of the personage who, according to the last advices, has been selected by the Czar, as his extraordinary envoy to Constantinople. This personage is Prince Menchikoff, former Imperial Minister of the Marine. The Prince, who is now above 60, is a man of great force and energy of character, and enjoys at St. Petersburg the reputation of possessing the very highest abilities, and of standing prominent in the first rank of Russian Statesmen and diplomatists. He is distinguished among the Russian nobility by having received a thorough education at the Universities of Germany, most of the great men of his country having received a thorough education nowhere. He is a proud and haughty man, is respected by the Emperor and his family, and is devoured by ambition which burns for the opportunity of distinction in foreign affairs, such as Nesselrode and Orloff have acquired before him. None of the Russian grandees is more exclusively a Russian in all his feelings, none is more earnestly a partisan of monarchical legitimacy, none has a more bitter hatred for the democracy and demagogues, that were last defeated in the downfall of Hun-

gery When such a man is sent as Special

canonization; one of them was a stakeholder | Ambassador from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, we may be sure that he goes with his full powers in his pocket for either peace or war. Otherwise the Emperor would have entrusted the matter to some person of inferior antecedents and claims; nor would Menchikoff have willingly accepted a mission of less importance. (He is accompanied by a young Nesselrode, but the latter is a person of no consequence, and is doubtless attached to the embassy from mere compliment to his father.) We may then well suppose that great events are at hand, and the long expected and deeply dreaded European War, the great and desperate struggle of Liberty and Despotism may beon the very eve of breaking out. If the confederate Emperors are ready, let them ring up the curtain and begin the play.

We publish this morning an Address to

the People of the City from Henry E. Davies late Counsel to the Corporation, defending himself from charges of official misconduct lately current against him. We are bound to may that Mr. Davies makes out a good case, and that we see no reason to doubt that whatever money he made in the discharge of his late office was made within the limits of the law. He does not deny that he received large sums, but only that he received them illegally. With regard to the famous \$10,000 fee received for defending the Corporation in the suits for blowing up buildings in the great fire, he brings the testimony of Chancellor Williamson of New-Jersey, and Ex-Mayor Lawrence, to prove that fee to have been no more than was fair and proper for the services rendered; and to the suggestion that being the Counsel to the Corporation he ought not to have taken any extra pay for those services, he replies that his official duty was confined to the State of New-York and that the suits in question were brought and had to be defended in New-Jersey. As somebody had to go there for the purpose his right to go himself and take pay for going is indisputable. Thus in this respect, as in respect to the other points in the accusation, Mr. Davies makes a good legal defense; all his charges were duly allowed by the proper authorities before they were paid to him; and accordingly he stands acquitted of everything like an impeachable misdemeanor. He did no more and got no more than others would have got in his place. But if he stands acquitted, the system and the ordinance under which he held office are only the more blame-worthy. It is undeniable that as things are, the Counsel to the Corporation can make altogether too much money by his office. Pickings so enormous ought not to be within the reach of any republican functionary. Let the profits of the place be reduced to reasonable limits, so that the citizen who holds it will not be liable to bitter suspicion and grave accusation for merely putting in his pocket its legal salary and perquisites.

STATE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY .- The Legislature of this Corporation, now sitting at Trenton, gasps a little under the throttling process. But it is nothing more threatening than a schoop in a child's cough. We observe that a Committee has been appointed, and has made a report upon the subject of extinguishing the monopoly privileges of the Camden and Amboy Co. The report of Mr. KANGUSE states what can be done to extricate the State from the jaws of the monster. But who believes anything will be? The Company has no objection to the Legislature amusing itself over such harmless speculations, so long as nothing of this and act upon their knowledge-so much | is done. But when it comes to the roting upon abridging any of their "vested rights," wont A report was made in the Superior repression, retribution and precaution enacted the opponents of the Corporation hide their Court yesterday upon costs in the matter of at Milan and its neighborhood. And these diminished heads? With the Legislature, the Senators in Congress, and the Judiciary of the State in the hands of the monopoly, we don't see but it is firmly in the saddle, and that there is no power in the State short of that of the sovereign people to unhorse it. Indeed, if the people don't soon find themselves bound hand and foot so that even they cannot act without a revolutionary struggle, it will be a wonder. But the monopolists should beware. They who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

If distance lends enchantment to the view, it sometimes diminishes the grandeur of individuals and curtails the respect paid them. Thus the Kölnische Zeitung says that his " first emotion on reading the long-winded epistle which Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, or as Americans would say, Mrs. Ex-President John Tyler has intruded on the Dutchess of Sutherland was one of thankfulness and joy that he was not Mr. Ex-President John Tyler." The London Times also applies to the same epistle the epithet of "screechy." What unmannerly fellows those European journalists seem to be

### Office Seekers and their Chances.

washington, Wednesday, March 9, 1853. It strikes me that about the only thing that can ericusty interfers with the success of General E. R. V. Wright's application for the Chargeship to Switzerland is the fact that there are two others urged for diplo matic appointments from New Jersey, with great vehemence, too. Thus, Senator Wright is said to be urging a young Mr. Stevens or Stephens, of Newark, for the same place, and Peter D. Vroom is urging the claims of his young brother-in-law, a son of the late Garrett D. Wal. Though neither of these gentlemen can probably succeed over E. R. V. Wright, owing to the latter's longer and much more valuable political services than either of them have rendered, their back ing may prove sufficient greatly to embarrass the apent of Mr. W., his two rivals for the Senator. ship being the two leading friends of those gentlemen. There is likely to be trouble about the Post Office at

New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. It seems that the delegations in the last and next Congress from that State had a meeting here a few days since, and unanimously signed for"-Sanderson, a portrait painter of that wn; while Spear, the editor or propriesor of the Democratic papers in New-Brunswick and Jersey-City, is on the ground with a paper in his pocket sign by threee-fourths of the Democratic voters resident within the New-Brunswick Post-Office delivery. Spear's friends allege that the delegations promised him a hearing, and fixed the 1st instant as the time at which they would take up the question as to whom they suld recommend. But that through the efforts of Dr. Lilly, the newly elected M. C. from that district who is said to owe Spears grudge, the decision was made on the 24th ult., so as to gratiify Lilly, punish Spear for daring to cross L's path, and to dis the good Democrats of the diggings. So the Jersey

office-seeking world wags. The appointment of Peter 6. Washington to be the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is an excellent one. Up to three days ago, he was seeking a reinstelment, however, to the post of Sixth Auditor of the

Treasury. He has served a long tife the in office here, having by dint of excellent sense and a faithful and laborious discharge of duties devolved on him, raised himself step by step from a clerkship of ta lowest grade, to his late position. Mr. Washington can say no, fortunately, and he never fails to be able to justify himself for so doing. He is a relative of Secretary Guthrie, and his intimate friend. Hence that gentleman's reliance on him. When in the Sixth Auditorship, though not personally popular-and how can a man be very popular, while faithfully discharging the duty of a guardian of the U. S. Treasury? He was accounted one of the very best officers of the Gov-

I learn that Mr. Monypenny, of Ohio, Medill's com-

petitor for the last nomination for Governor of that

State, desires to be placed at the head of the appoint-

ment office of the Post-Office department. If this be

so, which as yet I doubt, he will get the appointment,

ne he is accounted to be one of the shrewdest, best in-

formed and indefstigable Democratic partizans in the

country. He is, moreover, a sworn hab a sheelee of Col.

Medary, of The Statesman, who was disappointed in getting the Postmaster Generalship, whose feelings would be much assunged, doubtless, by having Monypenny in that position of the first order of political im-It is rumored to day that Major Selah R. Hobbie has returned to his former place at the head of the contract branch of the Post-Office Department. I have very little faith in it, as Major Hobbie can hardly afford to take such a place without making a very great pecuniary sacrifice. Ever since he left the office he has een the attorney for the Aspinwall Company in their dealings with the Department, and at the last grand letting he became interested in everal of the largest and most valuable mail contracts in the Western country, as a sent partner. Under these circum-

even if tendered to him. Mr. Marling, the editor of The Nashville Union, is to have the Post-Office at Nashville, Tean., all his late competitors for the position having "backed down,"

stances. I have no idea that he would have the place,

There are three gentlemen, at least, in Washington after the Post Office at Jackson, Miss., viz : Messrs. C. R. Dickson, Temly, and Carpenter. Mr. Madison Mc-Afec is after the U. S. Marshalship of Mississippi, and so is Judge Stone, of Miss. Major Elwood, of Natchez, s here, for the Post-Office of that city. Asmodeus.

#### LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste. More Nominations-Mr. Hale to Lecture at

the Tabernacle-Correction. special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10, 1853.

The following nominations have been sent to Marshals .- Wm. M. Loury and Jesse M.

Clemens for East and West Tennessee, respectively; Samuel J. Bridge, of Boston, General Appraiser in Caliornia; and a large list of naval promo The Senate adjourned to Monday, when hese and numerous additional nominations will be act-

efore Saturday, the 26th. David K. Cartter has withdrawn as competir for the office of Commissioner of Patents.

d upon. The Senate cannot adjourn sine die much

Ex-Senator Hale to day engaged to lecture t the Tabernacle, in New-York on Wednesday even-

P. B. Hayes, not Bayles, as the telegraph made it, yesterday, is the person who will probably get the Navy Agency at Philadelphia. Late and Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March. 8, 1853. We are in receipt of Brownsville dates to the 30th ult., by which we learn that Caravajal has andoned his plans, and disbanded his followers.

The dates from the City of Mexico are to the 19th February. General Uraga had written to Santa Anna, asking him to return, and in accordance with the plan of Guadalajara, assuring him of a constitutional election to the Presidency.

Washington Items.

Washington, Thursday, March 10, 1852. A large Delegation from the Maryland Instithe Baltimore, visited the Mechanics Exhibition to day, y invitation. They were received by a Committee of the Metropolitan Institute and hospitably entertained. They attended to President Pierce and were atroduced by Mayor French.

The Senate remained in Executive Session

at a few moments to-day. About a dozen nominations are been sent in and referred. None of them having cent definitely acted upon, they are strictly confilential. It is believed that Mr. Kennedy, the Super tendent of the Census, will be retained, as the work drawing to a close.

applicants for office under the Post-Office Department, from every section of the country, At the meeting at Richmond last night it was

resolved to receive Mr. Fillmore as the guest of the city, and Committees were appointed to superintend a military and civic procession, &c.

#### Ex-President Fillmore.

Washington, Thursday, March 10, 1853,

The Intelligencer publishes a letter from a number of citizens of Washington, of both parties, to Mr. Fillmore, inquiring the time and mode of his departure, in order that they may unite in a public manifestation of respect. ion of respect.

He will leave in about a week, being delayed by indiscosition in his family.

Mr. Fillmore's Southern Tour.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 10, 1853, A mass meeting was held here last night, to arrange for the reception of Mr. Fillmore, who is ex-pected to leave Washington to-day.

## General Cass.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 10, 1853. Gen. Cass arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Cass Rhode Island Whig State Convention-Hy-

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 10, 1853. The Whig State Convention, this afternoon made no nominations. A Nominating Committee of seven three from Providence and one from each of the other

drophobia.

Counties) was appointed—the nominations to be made and published at the discretion of the Committee. Joseph Mailett, a Frenchman, died of hydro phobia yesterday, having been bitten by a mad dog on Sunday week. The dog bit several animals before its

Chief Justice of New-Jersey, &c. TRENTON, Thursday, March 10, 1853. The nomination of Alexander Wurts as Chief

stice of this State, was confirmed by the Senate. Mr. urts has, however, declined the office. The Legislature will adjourn sine die to mor Death of a U. S. District Judge.

Morgan W. Brown, U. S. District Judge of The Baltimore Mechanics' Strike-Further as

to the New-Orleans Fire.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 10, 1853.
The mechanics at Benson's and Reeder's eatablishments have gone to work at 15 per cent. advance. Ross Winans, Murray & Hazleburst, and Denmead still hold out. A large number of the best hands have left the city and gone to work elsewhere, leaving about 1,500 still

The New-Orleans mails of Thursday and Frilay last, being as late as due, are to hand. The papers contain full details of the destructive fire at the Alabama Cotton Press. The loss is estimated at from \$700 000 to \$1,000,000, and the entire insurance is \$366,000. The Home Muuai Co., which loses \$150,000, will be able to pay it from its surplus capital. The Crescent says that seven lives were last; The Picayune, however,

The British ship Fitzgerald cleared at Savanual for Liverpool, on Monday, with over 1,000,000 pounds of Cotton. Her cargo is valued at \$230,000.

# From Rio-Seizure of an Oyster Sloop.

The ship Banshee, from Rio, January 22d, rived here this morning, bringing 6,000 bags of Coffee, siled in company with the bark Neptune, for Salem.

Revs. Mr. Rambo, of the African Mission, and Dr. Alday, of the Philadelphia Conference, came

The sloop Volant, Capt. Hedley, from Philadelphis, was seized at Annapolis year.

demned for oyster piratage.

Governor Lowe is at Washington working for

Masanchusetts State Temperance Convection - Fire.

Bosrow, Thursday, March 10, 1858.

A State Temperance Convention of the friends of the Liquor Law of 1852, is now in session at the Makedon, Julius A. Palmer was chosen President, as alseed by thirreen Vice Presidents. Among the latter is Capt. F. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, who appeared in behalf of the scames. Large delegations from the country are present, and the demonstration is every way respectable and indivential.

table and inflyential. The Convention reassembled this afternoon in the new Music Hall, which was densely crowded.
Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcoster, read a series of
resolutions, which were discussed and adopted.
The resolves deny that the Maine Law movement is of

resolutions, which were discussed and adopted.

The resolves dery that the Maine Law movement is of a fanatical character. Assert that the friends of the Law have not the slightest fear that it is unconstitutional. That the decision of Judge Curtis is rather encouraging than otherwise. That the proposal for the repeal of the Law cannot be tolerated; that the friends of the Law is the Legislature should not allow any aucodiments up pass impairing its efficiency; that the law, if faithfully executed, will shut up every grog-shop—guard the young and weak from temptation—suppress the chief source of crime and pauperism; that the benefits already existing from this Law are unquestionable; that the consumption of liquer is already diminished, while no legitimen interests had been injured; that the chief hindrances to the Law are, want of proper care in framing indictincts—the mingling of the Law with party politics and virtual nullification in Boston.

Letters were read, regretting their unavoidable abstrace, and giving good wishes for the cause from Judge Thomas S. Williams, of Hartford, Conn.; Neal Dow, of Maine; David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, and John B. Gough. The principal speakers in the Convention were clergymen.

This forenoon stores Nos. 12 and 14 Elm-st.

This forenoon stores Nos. 12 and 14 Elm-st., occupied by G. G. Gove, leather and oil, and Foot, provision dealers, were damaged by fire to the amount of \$8,000 Insured.

The Convention met again at 7 o'clock; the Hall was

well filled with some 2,500 persons or more-princi

well filled with some 2,500 persons or more—grincipally ladice.

Mr. Hiswley, of Hartford, Conn., was the first speaker. His observations embraced a history of the Temperance agitation—the opposition it had encountered even among its own friends—the success which has followed the final adoption of the total abstinence principle, and the hope which ought to exist, that the Msine Law, in all its integrity, would be respected by both Legislature and people, and finally become a favorite measure of the great mass of the deople, even am any its present enemies. The Doctor's speech was calm and ar gunentative, but firm in its tone, and ruther imperious in one or two points, more especially in regard to the system of procedure necessary to conserve the law as it now stood as the statute books.

Rev. Mr. Woolent, of Beichertown, next spoka.

Mr. Woolcut, of Belchertown, next spoke Ris aldress was rather of a desultery character and quite lengthy. It was, however, well spoken. The burden of it was that proof that the Maine Law was of as terial u.e. in the regulation of the public weitare—to fact the sine qua non in that respect—and that it we thoroughly republican and consistent with the feed in

trial u.e in the regulation of the public weitare—In fact the sine qua mon in that respect—and that it was thoroughly republican and consistent with the free lim we so much praise as a nation.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of New-York, was the next speaker, and the great source of attraction of the evening. His remarks were lengthy but felicitous as usual, and were well received, of course. He laboral to prove that the edores of the Maine Law men were such as the laws of God and good government demanded, and that they were necessary, just and rational, and bound to be universal; but in the latter particular, as for time, depended on Boston and New England at large—as the general adoption of the Maine Law in the land of steady habits, was all that was looked for by the rest of the Union, in order to encourage the whole of the State, from the Gulf of Mexico to the line of New England, to adopt the same morally conserving law.

He ridiculed the idea that the existence of the law hurt the trading interests of Boston. On the contrary, he declared that it was the only true conservator of the prosperity. He answered the objections as to the amorally suasive and not a compulsory measure he was not very happy in his illustrations or in his conclusions. The objection that the trade of New England would suffer from the loss of the liquor trade and manufacture was next attacked. Allusions to the slave question and the inconsistency of its support by the people of Boston, and their repudiation of liquor slavery were received with prolonged applause.

When he closed the resolutions were unanimously

prolonged applause.
When he closed the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned at 9%.

Illness of Mr. Clingman. Mr. Clingman is detained in Charleston by

Trade with Canada.

A meeting of a number of our wealthy and A meeting of a number of our wealthy and attential merchants was held at the Revere House this evening to consider the expediency of aiding in the building of the Prescott and Bytown Railroad, to consect with the line of the Ogdensburgh road. Mayor Seaver precided. Hon. A. C. Brown, of Ogdensburgh of expitalists for this object. Addresses were also made by Philip Greely, Edward Crane and Wm. F. Eustis, E-qs. Resolutions in favor of the proposed measure of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Canadas, were unanimously adopted.

Arrival of a Captured Slaver at Norfolk. Norrolk, Wednesday, March 9, 1853.
The schooner Rachel Brown, captured on the Coast of Africa by the sloop-of-war Germantows, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. Sinclair. She left Port Praya Feb. 8. The health of the squadron was

Murder by a Boy. ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 10, 1853.

A boy named Satterbee, aged 14, was stabbed

to the heart this forenoon, during a quarrel, by a lad named Gardner, aged only 12 years. Satterbee died in a few minutes. LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 10, 1853. The steamer Highland Mary sunk in the

Upper Mississippi. She had a large cargo of produce on board, which, with the boat, will prove a total loss.

Non Arrival of the Africa.

THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVERSINE, }
Thursday, March 10, 1853—12 M. }
Up to the present moment there are no signs
f the steamship Africa, now in her 13th day out.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. SENATH-EXTRA SESSION

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, cailing for the contract entered into with Howland & Aspinwall for supplying the Japan Sunday, with contract the contract entered into with Howland & Aspinwall for supplying the Japan Squadron with coal, the price per tun when delivered in the Chinese Seas, the Commissions, &c., with all the particulars. Also, the offer made by other parties, stating the prices, &c., and whether the Government, at the time of making the said contract, had not regularly sutherized agents and inspectors of coal in their commission; whether Howland & Aspinwall have not been appointed inspectors and Agents of Coal, with an allowance of double commissions, &c.

Mr. Cooper said his t bject was to ascertain, if practicable, information relative to the supply of coal to the Japan Squadron. It was known that the Government had two agents regularly appointed to purchase and inspect coal for the Navy, one for antiracite, and one for itiuminous coal. Their duty was to supply and inspect all coal of either kind required, not only for the uses of the the Navy, but also for the dockyards and workshops. Their compensation is fixed at a percentage on all coal purchase dy them of five per cent. When the squadron was about to sail, or previous to its sailing, as

Their compensation is fixed at a percentage on all cospurchased by them of five per cent. When the squadron was about to sail, or previous to its sailing, as agent ofered to supply it with both kinds of coal at certain prices and to deliver it at such points and places in the Chinese Beas as might be designated by the Government, the cost not to exceed \$15 per tun. The offer was to furnish anthracite at \$14 50, and bituminous at \$14 400 per tun, neither kind of coal to exceed \$15 per tun. It seemed that neither offer was accepted. Howland & Aspinwall were their appointed inspectors, and were authorized to purchase cost for the Japan squadron. They purchased small quantities of coal in the United States, but they relief for their supply principally on English coal, which they have purchased at prices greatly higher than those at which American coal could have been bought—this towhere the American coal, both antiracite and bituminous is much superior to the English coal, as has been frequently demonstrated by actual tests and experiments. He was informed that this English coal when delivered in the Chinese Seas will cost one fourth more than the American coal, which was vastly superior, would have cost. He was also informed that instead of an allowance of five per cent, as to the other regularly appointed digents, Howland & Aspinwall are to receive ten per cent. commission. They are also allowed 104 cent. by way of exchange on the amount of the coal they purchase in England. If this be so, the proceeding is an outrage and should be made known. He was informed that there would be \$0,000 more by way of exchange on the amount of the coal they purchase in England. If this be so, the proceeding is an outrage and should be made known. He was informed that there would be \$0,000 more by way of exchange. He meant to cast no reproach on the late Secretary or his predecessor. They were both high mindof commission, and \$160,000 more by way of ex-change. He meant to cast no repreach on the late sec-retary or his predecessor. They were both high mind-ed and honorable men—men of character and integrity, but nevertheless those contracts have been made by the burcaus, possibly without their knowledge. He desired to have this information, and he hoped the resolution

ould now be passed. Mr. SEBASTIAN offered a resolution, referring

to the Committee on Indian Affairs all unfinished bus-ters of last session remaining undisposed of with like powers and authorities passed by them before.

Mr. Mason suggested that the Senate had no he Executive session. Said his object was to com-

tinue the powers of the Committee to investigate the subject heretofore committed to them relating to the conduct of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Min-